

YAZOO DEMOCRAT.

S. M. PHILLIPS, Editor.
YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI.
Saturday Morning, August 25, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEN. JOSEPH LANE,
OF OREGON.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

STATE AT LARGE.

H. T. ELIOTT, of Claiborne.
A. K. BLYTHE, of Yalobusha.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

J. W. CLAPP, of Marshall.

SECOND DISTRICT.

RICHARD HARRISON, of Monroe.

THIRD DISTRICT.

F. F. LUDDELL, of Carroll.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

LIVINGSTON MIMS, of Hinds.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

J. B. CHRISMAN, of Lawrence.

THE GREAT KNOW-NOTHING COUNCIL IN GRENADA!!

Rev. Col. J. Koon Clinton and Gen. J. H. R. Taylor in Secret Conclave!!

DARK LANTERNS APPEARING!!

Know Nothings agree to Support Douglas!

THE SAME OLD KOON CLINTON IN THE FIELD!

The most ludicrous farce that has been performed on the political stage for many years, was the one enacted at Grenada on the 15th inst. Thirty-one men, pretending to represent six counties in the State, many of whom were political hacks and broken down and disappointed office seekers, who have been for the last four or five years doing every thing in their power to defeat the Democracy, assembled at Grenada, called a Know Nothing to the chair, appointed a Secretary, and dubbed the meeting the "State Convention of the National Democracy of Mississippi." Was ever effrontery so unblushing? Was ever impudence so unparalleled? We don't know which it is most calculated to excite, contempt or laughter. With us it is a commingling of both. The idea of a Know-Nothing presiding over a Democratic Convention in Mississippi, is certainly ridiculous. The idea that thirty-one Know Nothings and bogus Democrats should meet together and declare what they call the voice of the Democracy of the State, is simply contemptible. We are really glad this meeting took place, because it serves to show how infinitesimally small is the much vaunted strength of Mr. Douglas in Mississippi. It proves the truth of what we have said heretofore, that his strength is composed of as many Oppositionists as Democrats. It exposes, also, the desperate, not to say dishonest, game the Opposition party is playing in Mississippi. They know there is no possible chance to carry the State, unless they can get the Democracy equally divided. Hence, they magnify and exaggerate Mr. Douglas' strength, which they know, or at least ought to know, since the Douglas Convention at Grenada, is comparatively nothing. Hence, they send out some of their party as decoy-ducks to lead Democrats into what are called Douglas meetings many of whom will support Bell and Everett, after they have succeeded in fixing Democrats for Douglas. And for the same reason do the Oppositionists attend the little gatherings of Douglasites, and try to swell them into importance by applauding the speakers. And for the same reasons do the Opposition orators lead Douglas with enormous ad nauseum. But their labor is in vain. Democrats are not to be gulled in this way.

The council put forth the Rev. Col. J. Koon Clinton as Douglas elector for the State at large, and we suppose we will have a rebash of his old speech, in which he so disgustingly abused and denounced foreigners and Catholics.

We believe there are some Democrats who honestly think it their duty as Democrats, to support Douglas, but we are satisfied now that the acts and doings of the Grenada Convention, and the character of those who participated in it, will open their eyes, and seeing the scheme that is laid to place the Opposition party in this State in the ascendancy, will at once come out for the true Democratic ticket—Breckinridge and Lane.

THE OPPOSITION BARBECUE.

By means of flaming posters and much drumming, and the announcement that the great luminaries of the party would address the masses, the Opposition party succeeded in getting up a meeting that was respectable in size. We felt curious to know what these distinguished orators could say to a Southern audience to induce them to support Bell and Everett. Judge Amos R. Johnson, of Hinds, was the first speaker, and as he was the big gun of the day, we gave our undivided attention, and he made what the Opposition party would properly call a good speech. So far as dodging all the issues before the people and evading every question that we are interested in, he succeeded admirably. With a good deal of agility he would present false issues—take choice of sides, and battle manfully. He reminded us of a child, who would carefully build up a cob house, and then go valiantly to work and demolish it. He assumed that Mr. Yancey was a Disunionist, and then pitched into him like a thousand of rocks, and brought into requisition all the flag oratory and Union bonanzas of 1851. He dealt swathing blows around miscellaneous—denounced Moxin Van Buren and other free-soil Democrats with a vim, and to our great delight. We waited patiently to hear what he would say against Breckinridge and Lane, who are our candidates, and not Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Yancey. We waited to hear what he would say against our platform of principles. But, he it said to his credit, he said nothing against either. He tacitly admitted that our candidates and our principles were unassailable. About as amusing a thing in his speech was when he came to speak of what "WE ARE FOR." What the Bell and Everett party are for, he proceeded to lay down the very principles upon the territorial question that are incorporated in the Breckinridge & Lane platform. The very doctrine that we have contended for, and which produced the disruption of the Democratic party, and for which we are called disunionists, Judge

Johnson claimed to be Mr. Bell's doctrine! It occurred to us, and we would like to put the question, if this is Mr. Bell's doctrine, why did not the convention that nominated him have the honesty and manliness to avow it? Why was Mr. Grayson, of Pennsylvania, who wished to declare the principles of the party upon the subject of slavery in the territories, biased down for mentioning the word slavery? Judge Johnson presumes greatly upon the ignorance of the people if he thinks he can thus deceive them.

Hon. W. A. Lake, of Warren, and Col. Hillyer, of the Natchez Courier, addressed the people in pretty much the same style and to the same purpose—neither of them dared to attack our principles. Col. Hillyer really grew eloquent when he came to speak in praise of Mr. Breckinridge. He said, in high courage, in many virtues, in intellect, in lofty chivalry, in everything that constitutes a noble man, Mr. Breckinridge was one of the noblest specimens. We wish we could give Col. H.'s very words, for they were eloquent in terms and properly and gracefully bestowed.

At night, a small crowd assembled at Wilson's Hall to hear the Hon. Walker Brooks, who regaled the audience with a speech of characteristic bitterness and special pleading. His malevolent denunciations pleased his party, no doubt, but we are satisfied they will never make a convert to his cause, but will only serve to rouse up the Democracy to greater efforts to achieve a glorious victory.

Col. Hillyer followed in a short speech, and then came the farce of the evening. Judge Gibbs being called for, took the stand, and poured out a perfect flood of wit, humor, sarcasm, eloquence and fun, jumbled altogether, without order or system. He warmed up, grew angry, fumed and raged, seized the flags on either side, waived them over his head something like an ox-driver does his whip, knocked over candles, tumbled and pitchers of water, comes in contact with a leather-winged bat, which he instantly knocked into fits, all of a sudden he "pulled up," and seemed to say, "Richard is himself again!" The only enthusiasm manifested was produced by this extraordinary performance.

The day passed off pleasantly, but it was a very stale, flat and unprofitable affair, considering the great efforts made to get enthusiasm and interest.

The Opposition party have been in the habit of charging Mr. Breckinridge with having occupied, until a recent date, the same position as Stephen A. Douglas, on the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine. It seems that many of them, with a view to convict Mr. Breckinridge of this heresy, have written to the editor of the National Intelligencer for an authentic report of Mr. B.'s speech at Tippecanoe, in 1856. The Intelligencer is only able to give W. R. Miles' report of the speech on this point, which Mr. B. says is correct in substance, and in commenting upon it, the Intelligencer has the honesty and candor to say that Breckinridge was never committed to Squatter Sovereignty. In this the Intelligencer, the very chief of the Opposition papers, a paper that a distinguished orator a short time since declared was the best and most reliable published in the United States—has set an example of honesty and fair dealing that we would like to see the Opposition journals follow. But we don't expect it. Misrepresentation and deception suit their purposes better; but we have a right to expect that they will cease publishing, in flaming capitals, the charge of Squatter Sovereignty against Mr. Breckinridge, of which their leading organ, the Intelligencer, acquits him. Read the article for yourselves. We publish it for the benefit of the Opposition party especially.

It is reported that since the recent eulogiums of the "little giant" by Messrs. Lake, Brooke & Johnson, at the Warren county barbecue, a large majority of the Opposition of that county will vote for Douglas. Hence, we may consider that county safe for Breckinridge.

Many of the Bell and Everett journals contend that the Black Republicans have the Constitutional authority to elect their President, and rule the destinies of this Government; to abolish slavery in the common Territories, in the District of Columbia, and the slave trade between the States; and if the slavery men should attempt secession, that this Republican President has the power—and should exercise it—to whip them into the Union.

The idea of this infamous party making freemen of our slaves, and slaves of our freemen, might be a right big day's work for them.

COL. I. M. PATRIDGE.—We notice that this distinguished gentleman is a candidate for Major-General of the Mississippi Militia. Col. Patridge has served the country in his present position with gallantry and distinction, and he is well worthy of being promoted to higher military honors.

Our Opposition friends think Douglas the regular nominee of the Democratic party. Of course the friends of Breckinridge must be a great people for their opposition to him. And why not quit their nonsense about Bell and Everett, and join in with them.

The Richmond Enquirer announces a change of proprietorship. Wm. F. Ritchie and Dunnivant retire, leaving the paper under the charge of Messrs. Tyler and Wise, who have associated with them Mr. W. B. Allegre.

There is to be no change in the political character of the paper, which continues to support Breckinridge and Lane, and while opposing the Lecompton policy of the administration, to oppose the political opinions of Mr. Douglas on the rights of slave owners.

A "smart" little job of work was done in Tippecanoe, not long ago. Mr. Lutz cut a lot of wheat one morning, thrashed it and had it ground, going two miles to mill; and then his wife baked it into bread, and had it ready to eat before eleven o'clock—only three hours from the standing grain to the warm bread.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.—On Thursday morning we published a dispatch from New York, sent by the Associated Press which gave currency to the rumor that Mr. Breckinridge had sought a consultation with his political friends for the purpose of deciding on the propriety of his withdrawing from the Presidential contest.

Mr. Colman, the manager of the telegraph office at Memphis, has telegraphed, on the authority of a dispatch received there from Mr. Breckinridge himself, that the report is "totally false."

A treasonous league, called a "League of Freedom," has been formed by sympathizers of Booth, in Ripon, Wisconsin, the avowed object being to prevent his arrest by the United States Marshals.

LETTER FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

St. ANTHONY'S FALLS, MINNESOTA, August 21st, 1860.

EDITOR OF THE DEMOCRAT.—In coming to this place and passing through a part of the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, I endeavored to learn something of the public sentiment touching political affairs, and regret to report that from what I could gather from the press, and the people with whom I conversed, that these States are now hopelessly abolitionized. It is true there are some few Breckinridge and Lane Democrats, but their numbers are so small as to render them powerless for good. The people in these parts are taught to believe that the Southerners are monsters, and exercise all sorts of cruelty to their slaves; that they are wealthy aristocrats, amongst whom a poor man from the North dare hardly go, and if he did make his appearance amongst them, he would be treated worse than the slaves. A Methodist preacher, with whom I traveled, entertained these views, and when I set him right on the subject, he thanked me for doing so, but with what sincerity I can hardly tell. There is no doubt but the people in these States are taught from early youth to hate Southern people.

I conversed with men of intelligence, who assured me that this part of the country was not hostile to the South, and that the rabid abolitionists did not reflect the true sentiments of the people, and they seemed to think that the cause of the troubles were the free-earners South, who wished a dissolution in one event.

I explained to them that Southern free-earners were not disunionists if their just rights were conceded to them; all they asked was equality of the States, and protection to their property, if they saw fit to carry it to the Territories, and with nothing less would the South put up. The invariable reply of the most moderate Black Republican was that the Territories must be free, and no Southerner should come there with his slave.

The South has nothing to hope for from this people. They pass laws in direct conflict with the laws of Congress, and are constantly setting at defiance the Federal authorities. But a short time since, in Milwaukee, a man who was in the U. S. Marshal's custody on the charge of rescuing a fugitive slave, was forcibly, and in broad day light, taken from his place of confinement and set at liberty by armed men. The same individual, I am told, is now delivering abolition lectures through the country.

In this place, recently, Mrs. Prince, who lives on the Yazoo, had her slave abducted, and she was forced to pay a large sum to get information (no doubt from confederates who stole him) as to where he was secreted; when a few determined Southern gentlemen forcibly took him and sent him home. When the Governor of the State heard of this, he issued a proclamation, offering a reward for the apprehension of those who were implicated in getting back Mrs. Prince's slave, and taking him out of the State. This is how matters work here, and the South can know what to count on.

The grain crops from Chicago here, are better than they have been for many years. The country needed this, as it is yet greatly embarrassed from the same causes that produced the trouble in Mississippi many years ago—banking and over trading.

The scenery along the river from where I took a steamer, Prairie du Obein, to this place, is certainly beautiful, and well worth coming to see. There are towns through the country every few miles, in few of which did I see signs of commercial life. This place has been considerably benefited this summer by many visitors from the South, staying here chiefly for their health, and I think they have hit on the right spot, for the climate is more invigorating than any in which I ever was. The air is dry and pure, and heat is seldom felt. To-day the temperature is like your dry November days, before the rains set in, the thermometer marking 67 degs. this morning. One feels invigorated at once here, and is capable of undergoing much exertion without fatigue.

The country surrounding this place is dotted with clear lakes, the waters of which abound with a great variety of fish, and it is the paradise of the disciple of Isaac Walton. I spent one day at a lake near this place, Minnetonka, (Sioux name—meaning Big Water,) and caught fish by the bushel. The varieties taken were black bass, (your trout,) sun fish, (your perch,) and pickerel. The manner of taking most of these fish is to troll from them, that is to have a silver minnow on a line 50 or 60 feet long, which is thrown from the skiff whilst under way, and the fish bite at the deception, and are caught in large numbers. They can be caught, too, in the same way that you catch fish in Wolfe Lake. The fish here are nearly twice the size of yours. Then there is fine sport shooting grouse, wild pigeons, &c. And if one wishes to extend his travels 150 miles in a Northwestern course, he will come up with abundance of large game, such as buffalo, deer, elk, &c.

But for the abolitionists, I know of no country where a more delightful summer could be spent than this, for the climate possesses invigorating advantages I have not found elsewhere. X.

DEATH OF MRS. HOLT.—The serious illness of the estimable wife of Postmaster General Holt has several times been alluded to in these columns in terms of regret. We are called upon now to state the melancholy fact of her decease. She died on Tuesday evening, in this city, where she had not been many weeks returned from a sojourn in Florida for the benefit of her failing health. Her death-bed was surrounded by her sorrowing relatives, and was cheered by the consolations of religion, which also must be consoling her numerous afflicted living friends for the severe loss they sustain in losing this most excellent lady.

Mrs. Holt was a daughter of ex-Postmaster General Wickliffe, of Kentucky. Her funeral was attended yesterday, and her remains were placed on board the afternoon train to be conveyed home to that State.

We sympathize deeply with Postmaster General Holt, and the other bereaved relatives of the deceased, in their affliction.

[Constitution, 7th.

THE LATE MRS. HOLT.—The remains of the late Mrs. Holt, wife of the Postmaster General, were taken from Washington City to Kentucky for interment. Mrs. Holt was originally Miss Wickliffe, daughter of the Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, formerly Representative in Congress from the Louisville District, and Postmaster General under the Presidency of John Tyler. She was sister to ex-Governor Wickliffe, of Louisiana, and of the wife of Senator Yulee, of Florida. She was a very gentle and amiable lady, and her death has cast a gloom over a very wide circle of kindred and friends. Her disease was consumption.

DEMOCRATS, YOUR ATTENTION.

We have been told by the rank and file of the Douglas men, says the Nashville Union and American, that their infuriated leaders were leading them into the John Bell regiment. We have told them to beware of the ancient enemy and friend of Jackson, the ancient enemy and friend of Clay, who now heads the Opposition. We have told them that they would be drafted into the service of their old foe. The result in Kentucky establishes what we said. The Douglas men were instructed by their leaders to vote for anybody to beat McClary, the regularly-nominated candidate, and we regret to say that hundreds of them followed the instructions. This conduct has awakened the gratitude of the veteran leader of Know Nothingism on "the dark and bloody ground." General Combs, since his election, has written a "profoundly grateful" letter. He tells it to the world that "the Patriotic National Union Democracy co-operated with us most manfully, and we must hereafter consider them as brethren." These are the Douglas men that the "profoundly grateful" General refers to. The letter is to George D. Prentice & Co., of the Louisville Journal, the foremost Know Nothing sheet in all the land. Mark the language of the General: "We (Leslie Combs, Geo. D. Prentice & Co.) must hereafter consider them (the Douglas Democrats) as BRETHREN." Douglas Democrats, what has made you akin to Prentice, of the Louisville Journal? How like you the new alliance? We know that you are not yet prepared to swallow the John Bell bait, though tendered to you by the hands of Leslie Combs and Geo. D. Prentice & Co. General Combs asks for "perfect harmony" between the friends of Bell and Douglas. Read his letter:

LEXINGTON, August 8, 1860.

Gentlemen: Profoundly grateful I am to Providence and the people for making me the instrument of political redemption. I ask leave to say to a single word to you—THE PATRIOTIC NATIONAL UNION DEMOCRACY HAVE CO-OPERATED WITH US MOST MANFULLY, AND WE MUST HEREAFTER CONSIDER THEM AS BRETHREN. We can all stand on the platform of 1852, recognizing the Compromise of 1850. Hereafter go for the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws. There need be no question for criticism as to the past, but perfect harmony in combatting the common enemy—I, e., both sectional parties. I hope the press on both sides will take this ground. The Yancey-Breckinridge Disunionists have received their first rebuke—mild and gentle compared to the future. They are doomed.

I take this occasion to thank you for your bold, able and energetic advocacy of my personal claims to the confidence of the people. Very truly, your friend,

LESLIE COMBS.

Messrs. G. D. Prentice & Co.

MASSACHUSETTS.

On the evening of the 13th, Senator Seward arrived from "Down East," in the City of Notions, and was received by his political friends there, brouched to the Revere House, introduced to the crowd in Bowdoin Square, by Governor Banks, and, of course, made a speech, which we find fully reported in the Boston papers of the next day. It was a perfectly characteristic speech, and we cannot give the reader a better idea of it (not having room both for speech and comment) than is given by the editor of the Boston Courier, in his review upon it.

This speech illustrates the curious inconsistency—always observable in Mr. Seward's course—which has damaged him no little as a public man, between what he says in the Senate and what he says before the people. In the Senate he is measured, wary, discreet, disclaiming; on the stump he is bold, aggressive, and assailing. In the Senate we feel only the velvet touch; before the people he proclaims the sharp claw. All his strong expressions have been used in his popular harangues. He always keeps a civil tongue in his head when addressing the Senate. To our mind, this marked discrepancy is not only bad taste but bad policy. It leads to a grave suspicion that Mr. Seward is deficient in pluck—that he is a cock that does not dare to crow loudly, and erect his neck feathers, except upon his own dunghill.

Alluding to the fact that in this speech the speaker reiterates his memorable phrase, "the irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery," the Courier goes on to say:

It means just this: it means a sectional contest for political powers between the North and South, in which the worst passions of both sides are aroused, and kept in the fiercest activity, by the most galling and exasperating language, and language, too, deliberately chosen for its galling and exasperating character. It is a contest in which malice, hatred and revenge stalk abroad, wearing the garb and assuming the name of philanthropy. And we tell Mr. Seward that this is a reprehensible conflict, and that the virtue, the intelligence, the patriotism of the country are arousing themselves, with a determination to repress it; and Mr. Seward, we trust, will live to see it repressed. We only gather courage from his confident predictions and sweeping tone; our blood is stirred by his words, as well as that of those to whom they were addressed; in listening to him we are conscious of

"the stern joy that warriors feel

In foemen worthy of their steel."

Every such speech as Mr. Seward's—every such exposition of the disorganizing and fatal aims of the Republican party—will have no other effect than to rouse a more determined resistance to them, and to nerve with fresh courage every patriot heart, North and South.

In addition to Mr. Seward's ultraism of temper, he exhibited a very sanguine calculation of a Republican triumph by assuring the Boston Republicans that four times twenty thousand would "approximate" to the Republican majority in New York in November.

DUEL ANTICIPATED.—There was a rumor in the city yesterday, which is generally believed to be true, that a hostile meeting is shortly to take place in New Orleans, between Dr. W. Q. Poindexter, of Sunflower county, and his brother-in-law, Rufus L. Perkins, of Macon, Miss. The difficulty is of a private nature, and the latter is understood to be the challenging party. Dr. Poindexter is well known here, and is a gentleman of standing and character in his section of the State. The 1st of September is said to be the day arranged for the meeting.—Vicksburg Whig.

The marriage of Miss Piccolomini with the Duke of Gaeta has taken place at Siena.

The Breckinridge men in Syracuse have organized a club with the name of the "Giant Killers."

[From the National Intelligencer.]

MR. BRECKINRIDGE'S "TIPPECANOE SPEECH."

Several of our subscribers and correspondents in the Southern States have requested us to furnish the authentic report of a speech delivered by Mr. Breckinridge, during the Presidential campaign of 1856, at Tippecanoe, in the State of Indiana. In this speech Mr. Breckinridge was charged at the time (and the charge has naturally been revived at the present day) with the utterance of opinions symbolizing closely with those of the Northern Democracy in their devotion to "Popular Sovereignty" as an expedient for the settlement of the slavery question in the Territories. Rebutting also the allegation that the Democratic party was sectional and Southern in its leanings, Mr. Breckinridge was represented to have said at the same time that "he belonged to no party which favored the extension of slavery."

It is known to our readers that we have little taste for that species of political debate which is often prosecuted by resort to the argumentum ad hominem in its most disingenuous form. Fragmentary citations and garbled extracts, torn from their natural and logical connexion, may be made to answer the ends of an unscrupulous party warfare, but rarely serve the cause of truth and fair-dealing. Of this we have abundant illustrations in the ungenerous and uncandid use to which a portion of the Democratic press are now attempting to put single sentences and mangled excerpts, culled from the speeches delivered by Mr. Bell at different periods in his long and consistent public career.

We have not been able to procure an authentic report of the speech delivered by Mr. Breckinridge at Tippecanoe in 1856, and we have reason to believe that no such report was ever furnished to the press. It is within our power, however, to piece before our readers the substance of his remarks made on that occasion, as acknowledged by Mr. Breckinridge soon after their utterance; for, a question having been early raised with regard to the accuracy of the reported speech, a prominent Democrat of Louisiana, Mr. R. W. Miles, who was present at its delivery, took occasion on the 7th of October, 1856, without attempting to give "the exact words used by Mr. Breckinridge," to state their purport in the following terms:

"Mr. Breckinridge insisted that no party whose patriotism was bounded by geographical lines, or that fixed its attention exclusively on a sectional interest, could honestly administer the Government. This Mr. Fremont's party proposed to do. It proposed to array the people of sixteen States against those of fifteen States, not as man against man, but as communities against communities; the one side led on by illogical prejudices and unreasoning fanaticism, the other standing firm in defense of property, life, and liberty. It was against such parties that the Father of his Country had raised his warning voice in his Farewell Address. In such a contest no man could doubt the result, and for such a contest no true patriot had any heart. But (continued Mr. Breckinridge) it was said that the Democratic party was also a sectional party; that it wished to make the strong arm of the Federal Government extend slavery. That was not true. The Democratic party rested its claims to national support upon national principles; it asserted upon the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the Cincinnati platform. It asserts that the Federal Government has no power to establish or abolish slavery. It asserts the principle of non-intervention as the only true principle, leaving to the people of the States and Territories, under the forms of the Constitution, the right to regulate the subject at their own discretion. The Democratic party could, therefore, no more make use of the strong arm of the Federal Government to extend slavery than it can propose to make use of it to prohibit slavery."

Immediately after the publication of the above extract, Mr. Breckinridge, having been interrogated by Mr. Miles in regard to its accuracy, wrote as follows in reply, under date of October 21, 1856:

"You have reported me correctly, and I thank you for it. As you know, my remarks were reported in a meagre and imperfect manner; still, even as reported, there is nothing to warrant the attack. Hands off the whole subject by the Federal Government, (except for one or two purposes mentioned in the Constitution), the equal rights of all sections in the common territory, and the absolute power of each new State to settle the question in its constitution; these are my doctrines and those of our platform, and, what is more, of the Constitution. To claim that the Democratic party, in its Federal relations, is an organization to extend slavery, is to advance a doctrine that is constitutionally untrue, and, in its logical consequences, ruinous to the South."

It will thus be seen that Mr. Breckinridge, in his Tippecanoe speech, was not called specifically to treat on that form of the "territorial question" which relates to the "protection" of slavery as distinguished from its establishment or prohibition. Denying the power of the Federal Government either to establish or abolish slavery in the Territories, he doubtless left in abeyance any expression of opinion with regard to the manner in which the inhabitants of a Territory, during their Territorial condition, could regulate this subject in their own way, "under the forms of the Constitution;" though it cannot be doubted that his private opinion was coincident with that avowed by Mr. Buchanan when, alluding to the differences that early obtained on this subject among the adherents of popular sovereignty, he stated in his inaugural address that "he had ever been of the opinion" that the people could definitively decide the question of slavery only in proceeding to form a State Constitution. The intermediate status of the question was one on which Democrats were permitted to differ in 1856, and it is well known that down to a very recent day Mr. Breckinridge was willing still longer to practice the same toleration. To this extent, and no farther, we presume, he may be said to have given his countenance to the dogma of popular sovereignty as cherished by the Northern Democracy.

One great difference between Japan and the United States is, that if you insult a man there, he rips himself open; while if you insult one here, he rips you open.

HARD LOCK.—Mr. Ten Broeck's stable was second in five races, at the recent Goodwood meeting, and won no victory.

YAZOO CITY PRICE CURRENT.

APPLES—Green	per bbl.	1 60
"Dried	per bus.	1 60
BACON—Cider, Rib.	per lb.	14
"Clear do.	"	14
Hams, S. C.	"	16
Shoulders	"	16
BEEF—Mess, half bbl.	"	12
"Dried	"	12
BUTTER—Country	"	20
DAIGINS—India	per yd.	18
"Kentucky	"	18
COFFEE—Rio	per lb.	18
"Java	"	25
"Havana	"	25
CANDLES—Star	"	16
"Sperm	"	28
CORN—In Sack	per bus.	60
"In Ear	"	100
MEAL	"	100
CHEESE—Western	per lb.	12
"Dairy	"	18
CRACKERS—In half bbl.	"	8
FRUITS—"	"	10
Flour—Extra St. Louis	per bbl.	10 00
"Superfine	"	8 50
GUNN HAMS	per bale	16 25
GUNPOWDER	per lb.	50
LARD—Keg	"	16
LEAD—Bar	"	10
"Fig.	"	10
LIME—Western	per bbl.	1 00
"Thomaston	"	3 00
MOLASSES—Barrels	per gall.	50
"Half Barrels	"	55
NAILS—Assorted	per lb.	6
OIL—Lard	per gall.	1 25
"Linsed	"	1 25
"Tanners"	"	1 50
"Sperm	"	2 50
ONIONS	per bbl.	4 50
ONION SEEDS	"	4 00
PORK—Mess	"	24 00
"Rump	"	16 00
RICE	per lb.	7
ROPE—Baling	"	10
"Manilla	"	16
SHUT—Dropped	per bag	2 50
"Duck	"	2 50
SOAP	per lb.	8
SALT—Coarse	per sack	1 75
"Fine	"	2 00
STARCH	per lb.	12
SUGAR—Brown	"	8
"Boston Loaf	"	16
"Crushed and Pow'd	"	16
TEA	"	50
TORACCO	"	20
TALLOW	"	16
"Do.	per keg	1 00
VINEGAR—Cider	per gall.	30
"White Wine	"	40
WHISKY—Dexter	"	40
"Rye	"	1 25
"Bourbon	"	1 25

Special Notices.

Of the many blessings which an all-wise Creator has bestowed on grateful, yet dependent man, the knowledge of the laws of health and remedies for distressing maladies, is certainly among the most useful. For Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and similar affections of the bowels, Green's Carmine Syrup acts like a charm, relieving the sufferer and restoring the rosy tint of health. A single bottle will convince the most sceptical. See advertisement in another column.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARK'S

Celebrated Female Pills!

PROTECTED LETTERS

BY ROYAL PATENT

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in its cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by Females that are Pregnant, during the FIRST THREE MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time, and in